# MUST YIELD SOON

FILIPINOS FAST APPROACHING LIM-IT OF RESISTANCE.

NO PROMISE TO BE MADE THEM

PLAN IS TO LEAVE CONGRESS WITH A FREE HAND TO ACT.

Insurgents Seem to Be Holding Out Now Merely With the Idea of Securing Better Terms-Auother Hard Battle Possible Shortly.

WASHINGTON, May 6.- The officials of the state and war departments are look-ing for a speedy collapse of the insurrec-country. Of the 1,100 boys who left Toion in the Philippines. Not only is this expectation based on the private advices that have come from the Philippine commissions disease. The list follows: that have been going on between that body Officers killed in action—First Lieutenant upon the successful development of MacArthur's and Lawton's campaigns. So far as the commission's compaigns. So far as the commission's reports are concerned, they indicate that the insurgents have at last recognized the inevitable breakdown of their struggle, and are simply striving. Privates killed in action—Albert S. Anibal, March 3: C. L. Birlow, March 2: Serving their struggle, and are simply striving. Dis. March 3: C. L. Birlow, March 2: Serving the protecting their resistance, to secure the most liberal terms possible in the erection of a government in the Philippines. They have not, in any diplomatic sense, acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States, but have recognized the physical domination of our military forces, and while they have talked more or less of independence, even at the last moment, without doubt, they will accept readily any proposition-looking to a protectorate. The president's instructions, however, are clear on this point, and the commission understance of the Philippines.

It is believed that an animating purpose in the Filipine presentation is to make sure that, whatever form of government is adopted will afford lecrative and infuential places for the many ambitious Philippines.

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provincial native government in the isl-ands. United States officials properly distributed throughout the islands in supervisory capacities, charged to interfere as little as possible with local affairs so long as they are conducted without abuses, and

as they are conducted without abuses, and a few garrisons of troops at strategic points, supported by a naval contingent, it is thought by officials here, may prove to be all that is necessary for the effective maintenance of the United States sovereignty over the islands, while meeting the native aspirations for home rule. The Philippine commission has been instructed on these points.

Aside from the encouragement conveyed by the progress of the peace negotiations, the officials find a bright promise in the rapid development of the military campaign. The press reports this morning announcing that Lawton is meeting slight resistance in his movement northward, that the insurgents are feeing before him, and, more important still, that they are casting away their arms, are facts tending to indicate the approach of the end. The throwing away of the arms is claimed by naval officers to be the result of the navy's effort to cut off the supply of incoming ammunition to the insurgents. Without ammunition, there would be no inducement to carry along their weapons. The army officers here say that it is either lack of ammunition or a breaking down of their courage that has led the Filipinos to abandon their rifes.

Moving northward from Balinag, where he is reported this morning, Lawton is apparently converging with his forces upon

he is reported this morning. Lawton is apparently converging with his forces upon Mount Arayat, distant about sixteen miles, the point at the bend of the Rio Grande, where Otis predicted the insurgents would make their last stand. With MacArthur moving northward from San Fernado, the two columns should meet before this last insurgent stronghold within about four days, if they meet with no more than the ordinary opposition, so that, even if diplomacy fails, there is hope of the collapse of the sabellion from nurse, military research. of the rebellion from purely military rea-sons within a week or ten days.

## MANY KANSANS HIT.

Otis' Latest Casualty List Bears Names of Two Killed and Twelve Wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 6 -- General Otis reports the following casualties: Killed: Twentieth Kansas-May 4, Company G. Second Lieutenant William A. Mc-Taggart; M. Private Merton Wilcox. Nebrasks-G. Privates James Spiory: L. William Belden.

First Montana-K. Private Thomas Scal-

Wounded: Twentleth Kansas - Colone Frederick Funston, hand, moderate; C. Captain William S. Albright, thigh, moderate; Sergeant Major Cassius Warner, hand, moderate: D. Sergeant Joseph Robinson, leg. slight; K. Corporal S. Eliex Allson foot slight: H. Benjamin Oliver, thigh. slight; C. Frank Sample, head, severe; Privates William Lantochen, knee, severe, F. William McDougal, shoulder, severe; H. William Davidson, leg. severe; L. Christopher Clapp, Jr., chest, severe; band, Benja-min Conchma, lung, severe. Engineer corps-Private Fred H. Buttner, head, severe.

First Nebraska-F, Privates H. E. Dunning, talgh, severe; F. John C. Hover.

# Sacrificed to Blood Poison.

Those who have never had Blood Poison can not know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, inflicting its taint upon countless innocent ones.

Some years ago I was inoculated with poison we a nurse who infected my label with blood

by a nurse who infected taint. The little one was mequal to the struggle, and its life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I suffered untold misery. I ferred untold misery. I was covered with seres and nicers from head to foot, and no language can express my feelings of wee during those long years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians successions of the control of th



eral physicians successively treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash seemed to add tuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. I was advised by friends who had seen wonderful cures made by it, to try Swift's Specific. We got two bottles, and I felt hope again revive in my breast—hope for health and happiness again. I improved from the start, and a complete and perfect cure was the result. S. S. is the only blood remedy which reaches desperate cases.

Of the many blood remedy and for the start and a complete and perfect cure was the result. S. S. S.

Of the many blood remedies, S. S. S. is the only one which can reach deepseated, violent cases. It never fails to cure perfectly and permanently the most desperate cases which are beyond the reach of other remedies.

# S.S.S. For Blood

is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury potash, or other mineral.

Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

abdomen, severe; I. Peter Madsen, abdomen, severe; K. William I. Johnson, knee, moderate; Grant Chinn, leg, severe; L. Williard B. Mason, hip, slight.

First Montana—Company K. Captain Thomas S. Dillon, chest, severe; privates, Bruce Belknap, breast, slight; C. Fred W. Smith, ear, moderate.

First South Dakota—Company E, Musician Van Hook, leg, severe.

Fifty-first lowa—Company C. Corporal John Cushing, scalp, slight; F. Privates Everett Bronson, abdomen, slight; H. Charles Borden, heel, slight.

Second Gregon—Company I. Private John T. Reeves, knee; K. Corporal Edgar Chamberlain, thigh, moderate.

OLATHE, KAS., May 6.—(Special.) Merton Wilcox, of the Twentieth Kansas, reported killed in to-day's dispatches, was raised in this city. He enlisted at Lawrence in April last year. He was 21 years old and an industrious young man. His parents are both dead, and his only sister. Mrs. George Hannon, lives in this city. Upon the receipt of the news of his death, every store was draped in mourning and flags were swung at half-mast throughout the city.

### HAS COST 55 KANSANS' LIVES. Sunflower State Will Have Cause to Remember Long the Philip-

pine Campaign. TOPEKA, May 6 .- (Special.) Just 5 per cent of the volunteers of the Twentieth peka one year ago for the Philippines, fifty-five have died, either in battle or by

and the insurgent representatives, but also upon the successful development of Mac-David S. Elilott, February 25; Second Lieu-Lieu and Lawton's campaigns. So far tenant William A. McTaggart, May 4.

Junction City Has a Scheme. JUNCTION CITY, KAS, May 6.—(Special.) Junction City thinks the Twentieth Kansas should be mustered out at Fort Riley and that a holiday be planned with excursions from different parts of the state. An effort will be made to have it so ordered.

Otis Returns Guns and Money. MANILA, May 6.—General Rios, Spain's principal commander in the Philippines, telegraphs that General Otts has returned the Spanish artillery and money captured in Manila by the Americans.

### A POLITE CLERK.

Mr. John Wanamaker Has That Reputation in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. There is one story which a certain employe in the great Wanamaker establishment is never tired of telling about the ment is never tired of teiling about the head of this establishment. As many are aware, the Hon. John Wanamaker is very proud of his big store, and is frequently seen walking along its atsles, stopping to gaze at this, that or the other exhibit with pparently as much interest as any out-Rarely, however, does he come down from

his luxurious offices on the second floor without wearing his hat, thus appearing to the few who do not know him as merely an onlooker. One exceedingly warm day he stood at the foot of the stairs which led

Prominent Nebraskan a Suicide.

OMAHA, NEB., May a William R. Bowen, the best known Mason in Nebraska, shot and killed himself this morning. Financial trouble was the cause. He had been secretary of the Nebraska grand lodge for twenty-six years and was also grand secretary of every other Masonic body in the state.

Have flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshail, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

BUFFALO STRIKERS FLATLY RE-FUSE TO GIVE AN INCH.

SHOVELERS DEMAND ABOLISHMENT OF CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Turn Down an Offer That Gives Then Everything Else-Contractor Conners Will Probably Import Men, Which Will Lead to Trouble.

BUFFALO, N. Y. May 6 .- The Lake Carriers' Association to-night abandoned its country. Of the 1,100 boys who left To- efforts to settle the dispute between Contractor William J. Conners and the grain shovelers. The state board of mediation and arbitration will remain here for some

this is done serious trouble is sure to folthis is done serious trouble is sure to low.

There is no noticeable improvement in the matter of unloading the big fleet of grain vessels now here. Men are working at several elevators, but where 199 should be at work there are but fifteen and twenty and progress is slow. A big fleet from Duluth is expected here daily, and when it arrives predictions are made that the harbor will be completely blocked.

## CHAIR FOR MR. CLEVELAND.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT Friends of Princeton Say the Former President Will Be Its New

From the New York Herald.

Princeton alumni and friends of the university who are conversant with its af-fairs have not waited for the trustees to meet and act upon the recent anonymous gift of \$100,000 to endow a professorship of general politics in the institution, but have As the university already has a profes

As the university already has a professorship of jurisprudence and politics, which is filled by Professor Woodrow Wilson, there was some speculation as to the purpose in creating a new chair for general politics until Mr. Cleveland's name was mentioned in connection with the place. It was explained that the new professorship would embrace international law, political science, diplomacy and the fundamental principles of government. The field to be covered will be supplementary to that covered by Professor Wilson.

If the plans of the management of the university are carried out and Mr. Cleveland's services are secured, as now seems university are carried out and Mr. Cleve-land's services are secured, as now seems most probable, the department will be en-larged, until what might be called a school of diplomacy and the science of govern-ment will be added to the curriculum.

Profund secret is melatical as to the Profound secrecy is maintained as to the donor of the \$100,000. President Patton, when I saw him at Princeton yesterday and called his attention to two rumors associating Mr. Cleveland's name with the gift, both as donor and occupant of the chair said.

sociating Mr. Cleveland's name with the gift, both as donor and occupant of the chair, said:

"There are just two things I can say concerning this matter. Mr. Cleveland is not the donor, and the trustees have taken no action toward filling the position. They have not held a meeting since the gift was made, and no one has been considered for the place.

"One of the conditions of the gift was that the name of the donor should not be made public."

Mr. Cleveland had even less to say than Dr. Patton. He refused to affirm or deny the report that he is to have the new professorship.

Friends of the university have been destrous that Mr. Cleveland should identify himself with the institution ever since he purchased his present residence, and, with Mrs. Cleveland, become a part of Princeton's social life. It was pointed out that lectures by him on international law or other subjects on which he is qualified to speak would attract widespread attention to the university.

Mr. Cleveland's ideals of government, as outilined in his messages to congress and his public address, his attitude in regard to civil service reform and the fact that at times in his political career he has drawn the support of men of both parties were also considered as making him the most fitting candidate for the new professorship.

Should Mr. Cleveland accept the place he

Figure 1. Section 1. S

Cleveland as the occupant of the chair. It is even said that the donor of the fund had Mr. Cleveland in mind, and that the place has been created in order that he may be formally attached to the university in which he has shown such a lively interest since he last left the White House. common soldiers. He was entitled to draw and eat them, but he did not, preferring to furnish his own table. Therefore, these rations were commuted into money at the fixed amount of his ration commutation was \$90 a month. Then his expenses for horses, the number of which was fixed by statute at seven, were commuted at \$56 a month. He probably never used so many as seven horses, any more than he ate up tifteen rations a day of the sort of grub issued to the enlisted men. So the amount was paid to him in money, and he employed and fed as many horses as he pleased, or as few. Four servants were allowed him at \$16.50 a month, which was the monthly pay, cost of subsistence and cloth-

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Sweedle, what sort of wheel are you going to ride this year?"

"Tm pushing a four-wheeled baby carriage this year, Throggins."

The rates of pay established in 1857 remained unchanged except in minor particulars until July 15, 1879, when the pay schedule mainly as it stands to-day was fixed by congress. Including the advance pro-

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS	PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS
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GREATLY INCREASED SINCE THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.	
WAR OF THE REBELLION.	
Half a Century Ago a Great Portion of Their Stipend Was Composed of Extra Allowances for Horses and Rations.	
Half a Century Ago a Great Portion of Their Stipend Was Composed of Extra Allowances for Horses and Rations.	
From the New York Sun.	In 1842 a resolution of congress directed that a table setting out the pay of army officers of every grade and description should be annexed to the annual army register. In 1843, for the first time, this pay table appeared in that official publication. An examination of this little volume, a mere pamphlet of fifty pages, and its predecessors, shows that up to that time, dating from about the close of the last war with Great Britain, there had been little or no change in the pay of army officers. In 1843 the pay of a major general was with Great Britain, there had been little or no change in the pay of army officers of the staff and on the prediction of the staff and on the pay of a major general was with Great Britain, there had been little or no change in the pay of army officers. In 1843 the pay of a major general was with Great Britain, there had been little or no change in the pay of army officers. In 1843 the pay of a major general was with Great Britain, there had been little or no change in the pay of army officers. In 1843 the pay of a major general was with Great Britain, there had been long enough, they getting promoted within a few years. The old system of commutations with the pay of army officers of the service percentages, more than 39 per cent than 59 per cent to the pay of service of per cent accrued to the pay of a major general was been long. All the pay of a major general was been long. The second lieutenant and a major three to a captain, and two lieutenants. The quartermaster must furnish one cooking

quartermasters. In the field forage in kind is allowed officers for horses they own; so to officers of the staff here. Officers have free medical attendance and free med-

It would probably require a congress in It would probably require a congress investigation to develop precisely the total amount paid monthly to each of the generals, colonels, majors and minor officers of the staff bureau or on detail in Washington. It is known that in various forms they get considerably more than officers of the same grades of the line in the field. But in order that the reader may grasp more quickly and clearly the difference in respect of nay between the army officer in

more quickly and clearly the difference in respect of pay between the army officer in 1899 and the army officer prior to 1843. I append a comparative exhibit of the highest pay of army officers:

Rank Pay 1843. Pay 1839.

Major general \$4.896 \$7.500
Brigadier general 2.150 5.500
Colonel 2.388 4.500
Cleutenant colonel 2.340 4.000
Major 1,788 3.500
Captain, mounted 1.278 2.595
Captain, not mounted 584 2.530
Lieutenant, mounted 1.077 2.240
Lieutenant, not mounted 834 2.100
The pay of a colonel or lieutenant colonel

The contractor of meniation and arountation, on the Elevator of Lake Carrier's Association, the Merchants' exchange and the Cinder Trades and Labor Council, and the United Trades and Labor Council for the United Trades and Labor Council

is till he made everybody in the neighborhood sick has \$50,000 in his inside pocket. One who laid it thick on Morgan is \$75,000 richer than he was a year ago. Half a dozen clever fellows who touched William H. Vanderbilt's soft spot with the gilded pill were made independent for life. Even Jay Gould, the coldest icide of the lot, helped to a fortune a young chap who soft soaped is him. But I never heard of Uncle Russell Sage yielding to the devices of the adulator. The enlogist, the sycophant, or the parasite most generous women in New York, devoting much time and not a little money to charittes. And Uncle Russ seldom rebels. A little while ago he was approached for contributions to a worthy cause, but pie being up a cent and a quarter that day he was induced help a little and his eagle eye was cast hurriedly over the list. One of the first signatures he saw was "Mrs. Russell Sage wife." As h. "You have been to see my wife? Ah ha! Very good." With that he scratched out the "S" in "Mrs." and added "and wife," making the signature read, "Mr. Russell Sage and wife. "Signatures he saw was "free, my good fellow, it am gial Mrs. Sage and I can help you to that extent."

There is a man in the street who has been known to make \$50,000 on a small beginning his hands: "There, my good fellow, it am gial Mrs. Sage and I can help you to that extent."

There is a man in the street who has been known to make \$50,000 on a small beginning money hand over fist, as the phrase goes, and his ambition is to establish what he please to style a Sage organ. "Every hem sold with the sun of the most lavish praise and see if I can find his soft spot. I shall simply lather him. I'll spread it on with a trowel. I'll make him out the most amiable, the best, the lucklest, shrewdest, coolest headed, champlon financier of the age, and a philantiropist such as the universe never before dreamed of."

A Second Leason to Tangier.

There follows the such that a trowel. I'll make him out the most amiable, the best, the lucklest. Shrewdest, coolest he

### A Second Lesson to Taugler.

If the present Dey of Tangier has read history he will put out into the Mediterranean and welcome the cruiser Chicago with open arms. It has been eighty-four years since a United States war vessel visited Tangier on other than a pleasant and friendly errand. Then the call was made by Commodore Stephen Decatur, with a squadron of warships. For years the Barbary states, known as Tunis, Algiers, Tripoli and Morocco, had employed piratical vessels to prey on the commerce of other nations trading in the Mediterranean. The United States in common with other nations, paid tribute to the rulers of the Barbary states, in order to protect their shipping. In 1815 the Dey of Algiers was not pleased with the articles sent as tribute by the United States, accordingly he seized an American vessel, reduced its crew to slavery, and forced the United States consul, Tobias Lear, to pay \$27,000 ransom for the release of himself and family. Commodore Decatur, with a squadron of nine vessels, secured the release of all American prisoners, and forced the Dey of Algiers to come on board his flagship and make his submission. Leaving Algiers Decatur visited the other Barbary states and everywhere enforced compliance with his demands. His cruise gave full security to American commerce in the Mediterranean. The present difficulty grows out of claims for damages for the looting of stores owned by Americans and for outrages committed on Moorish agents of American firms, who, under the treaty, are entitled to the protection of the United States government. The United States consulate at Algiers Is one of the few consulates owned by the government. From the Chicago Tribune. If the present Dey of Tangier has read

### Fatherly Prudence. from the Chicago Tribune.

"What are you going to name the baby?"
"We've named him already—Dewey
Roosevelt Wheeler Wood Walnwright
Miles Schley Harding Davis."
"Suffering Moses, What do you want to
load the poor infant with all those names for?" So that when he gets old enough to judge for himself, in the light of later his-tory, he can lop off those he doesn't like."

Had Not Decided.

From Puck.

"And what do you intend to be when you're a man?" asked his uncle.

"Well. I don't know yet," repiled Johnny, gravely. "I don't know whether I'll be a general or an admiral."



liness they are; how piquant and chic; how elegant and stylish-when they come from Pearson's! When the skies are blue, and the trees are green, and all nature seems to laugh, how a Pearson Hat seems to har-monize with its surroundings, and seems to be fashloned by Dame Nature herself. Simplicity, elegance and harmony—these are three essen-tials of a Pearson Hat. There is no girl so beautiful but that a Pearson Hat will enhance her beauty; no girl so plain but who will look lovely in Pearson Hat; no husband or father so "grouchy" who will not pay cheerfully for a Pearson Hat, for he appreciates how beautiful the dear one looks in it and what good judgment she showed in buying at Pearson's, for it is a well known fact that Pearson's Hats are at least a third cheaper than stylish and swell hats can be purchased for elsewhere.

Monday Pearson will show one lot of several hundred swell hats, not one of them less than \$10 in value,

\$6.75

higher and lower prices, but every hat the best value at its price. You may get a stylish hat elsewhere you always get a stylish hat of

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A. A. PEARSON,

1116 Main Street.

### GREAT BARGAINS IN **JACKETS and SUITS**

All the very latest styles and

\$5.00 Jackets for

\$2.98.

\$7.50 Jackets for \$4.98.

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All Kinds of Metal Work. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

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Vincent's WIGS AND TOUPEES!

In stock and made to order for bald-headed men and women for general wear. Also all character wiss for the-atricals, etc. J. E. VINCENT HAIR AND MILLINERY CO. Kansas City, U.S. A.
Try our Turkish Baths for Ladies only. 

